EPID674 Epidemiologic Data Analysis using R

Descriptive Statistics, Tables

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Last compiled on January 16, 2022

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## Descriptive Statistics, Tables, Misc.

# Install new packages

# Install packages. Do this only once.  
# We have this completed for you on Cloud, so you do not need to run this.  
options(repos="https://cran.rstudio.com" )  
install.packages("tidyverse")  
install.packages("here")  
install.packages("gtsummary")  
install.packages("flextable")  
  
# To avoid installing every time: change set up in curly brackets to eval=FALSE

# Set up: Query the current R environment, load relevant packages, load dataset created in Week 2

search() # list the packages, environments, or data frames

## [1] ".GlobalEnv" "package:stats" "package:graphics"   
## [4] "package:grDevices" "package:utils" "package:datasets"   
## [7] "package:methods" "Autoloads" "package:base"

ls() # list the objects

## character(0)

##### Load these packages for the current session  
library(tidyverse)

## ── Attaching packages ─────────────────────────────────────── tidyverse 1.3.1 ──

## ✓ ggplot2 3.3.5 ✓ purrr 0.3.4  
## ✓ tibble 3.1.6 ✓ dplyr 1.0.7  
## ✓ tidyr 1.1.4 ✓ stringr 1.4.0  
## ✓ readr 2.1.1 ✓ forcats 0.5.1

## ── Conflicts ────────────────────────────────────────── tidyverse\_conflicts() ──  
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()  
## x dplyr::lag() masks stats::lag()

library(here)

## here() starts at /cloud/project

library(gtsummary)  
library(flextable)

##   
## Attaching package: 'flextable'

## The following objects are masked from 'package:gtsummary':  
##   
## as\_flextable, continuous\_summary

## The following object is masked from 'package:purrr':  
##   
## compose

sessionInfo() # record the versions of packages used in the current session

## R version 4.1.2 (2021-11-01)  
## Platform: x86\_64-pc-linux-gnu (64-bit)  
## Running under: Ubuntu 20.04.3 LTS  
##   
## Matrix products: default  
## BLAS: /usr/lib/x86\_64-linux-gnu/atlas/libblas.so.3.10.3  
## LAPACK: /usr/lib/x86\_64-linux-gnu/atlas/liblapack.so.3.10.3  
##   
## locale:  
## [1] LC\_CTYPE=C.UTF-8 LC\_NUMERIC=C LC\_TIME=C.UTF-8   
## [4] LC\_COLLATE=C.UTF-8 LC\_MONETARY=C.UTF-8 LC\_MESSAGES=C.UTF-8   
## [7] LC\_PAPER=C.UTF-8 LC\_NAME=C LC\_ADDRESS=C   
## [10] LC\_TELEPHONE=C LC\_MEASUREMENT=C.UTF-8 LC\_IDENTIFICATION=C   
##   
## attached base packages:  
## [1] stats graphics grDevices utils datasets methods base   
##   
## other attached packages:  
## [1] flextable\_0.6.10 gtsummary\_1.5.0 here\_1.0.1 forcats\_0.5.1   
## [5] stringr\_1.4.0 dplyr\_1.0.7 purrr\_0.3.4 readr\_2.1.1   
## [9] tidyr\_1.1.4 tibble\_3.1.6 ggplot2\_3.3.5 tidyverse\_1.3.1   
##   
## loaded via a namespace (and not attached):  
## [1] Rcpp\_1.0.7 lubridate\_1.8.0 assertthat\_0.2.1   
## [4] rprojroot\_2.0.2 digest\_0.6.29 utf8\_1.2.2   
## [7] R6\_2.5.1 cellranger\_1.1.0 backports\_1.4.1   
## [10] reprex\_2.0.1 evaluate\_0.14 httr\_1.4.2   
## [13] pillar\_1.6.4 gdtools\_0.2.3 rlang\_0.4.12   
## [16] uuid\_1.0-3 readxl\_1.3.1 rstudioapi\_0.13   
## [19] data.table\_1.14.2 rmarkdown\_2.11 munsell\_0.5.0   
## [22] broom\_0.7.10 compiler\_4.1.2 modelr\_0.1.8   
## [25] xfun\_0.29 systemfonts\_1.0.3 base64enc\_0.1-3   
## [28] pkgconfig\_2.0.3 htmltools\_0.5.2 tidyselect\_1.1.1   
## [31] fansi\_0.5.0 crayon\_1.4.2 tzdb\_0.2.0   
## [34] dbplyr\_2.1.1 withr\_2.4.3 grid\_4.1.2   
## [37] jsonlite\_1.7.2 gtable\_0.3.0 lifecycle\_1.0.1   
## [40] DBI\_1.1.2 magrittr\_2.0.1 scales\_1.1.1   
## [43] zip\_2.2.0 cli\_3.1.0 stringi\_1.7.6   
## [46] broom.helpers\_1.5.0 fs\_1.5.2 xml2\_1.3.3   
## [49] ellipsis\_0.3.2 generics\_0.1.1 vctrs\_0.3.8   
## [52] tools\_4.1.2 glue\_1.6.0 officer\_0.4.1   
## [55] hms\_1.1.1 fastmap\_1.1.0 yaml\_2.2.1   
## [58] colorspace\_2.0-2 gt\_0.3.1 rvest\_1.0.2   
## [61] knitr\_1.37 haven\_2.4.3

# Load saved NHANES dataset from session 02 on Data Management  
load(here(("nhanes\_class\_dataset.rda")))

# Data description functions, numeric variables

# Base R method - quick, good for one variable at a time  
summary(nhanes$RIDAGEYR)

## Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.   
## 0.00 11.00 31.00 34.33 58.00 80.00

sd(nhanes$RIDAGEYR)

## [1] 25.50028

# Tidyverse method - more code, but can be used to get summary statistics on multiple variables  
nhanes %>%  
 summarise(age\_min = min(RIDAGEYR),  
 age\_25\_quart = quantile(RIDAGEYR, probs = 0.25),  
 age\_mean = mean(RIDAGEYR),  
 age\_median = median(RIDAGEYR),  
 age\_75\_quart = quantile(RIDAGEYR, probs = 0.75),  
 age\_iqr = IQR(RIDAGEYR),  
 age\_max = max(RIDAGEYR))

## age\_min age\_25\_quart age\_mean age\_median age\_75\_quart age\_iqr age\_max  
## 1 0 11 34.33423 31 58 47 80

# Check your understanding!

Calculate descriptive statistics on the poverty income variable: INDFMPIR Specifically, calculate the minimum, 25th percentile, median, mean, 75th percentile, and maximum. \* Start by creating a new r code chunk \* Pick your method for calculating descriptive statistics!

# Calculate descriptive statistics on a categorical variable

# Base R method- quick, good for one variable at a time  
table(nhanes$race\_eth)

##   
## Non-Hispanic White Mexican American Non-Hispanic Black Other Hispanic   
## 3150 1367 2115 820   
## Other Race   
## 1802

# Tidyverse method - more code, but can be used to get summary statistics on combinations of multiple variables  
nhanes %>%   
 count(race\_eth) %>%  
 mutate(percent = n / sum(n) \* 100)

## race\_eth n percent  
## 1 Non-Hispanic White 3150 34.039334  
## 2 Mexican American 1367 14.771990  
## 3 Non-Hispanic Black 2115 22.854982  
## 4 Other Hispanic 820 8.861033  
## 5 Other Race 1802 19.472660

# Reproducible, publication quality univariate tables

# Univariate table using gtsummary package  
colnames(nhanes)

## [1] "SEQN" "RIASEX" "sex" "RIDAGEYR"   
## [5] "age\_groups" "RIDRETH1" "race\_eth" "INDFMPIR"   
## [9] "DMDEDUC3" "DMDEDUC2" "education\_youth" "education\_adult"  
## [13] "education" "SDMVSTRA" "SDMVPSU" "LBXRBCSI"   
## [17] "LBXWBCSI" "LBDLYMNO" "LBDNENO" "nlr"   
## [21] "LBXIRN" "iron\_status" "URXUAS" "LBXBCD"   
## [25] "LBXBPB" "LBXCOT" "cut\_groups"

nhanes %>%  
 select(RIDAGEYR,   
 sex,   
 race\_eth,  
 education,  
 LBXRBCSI,  
 LBXWBCSI,  
 LBDLYMNO,  
 LBDNENO,  
 nlr,  
 LBXIRN,  
 iron\_status,  
 URXUAS,  
 LBXBCD,  
 LBXBPB,  
 LBXCOT) %>% #drop SEQN and survey variables so we don't get summary statistics for the identifiers or weights  
 tbl\_summary(label = list(education ~ "Overall Educational Attainment",   
 race\_eth ~ "Race/ethnicity"),  
 statistic = all\_continuous() ~ "{mean} ({sd})")

## Table printed with {flextable}, not {gt}. Learn why at  
## http://www.danieldsjoberg.com/gtsummary/articles/rmarkdown.html  
## To suppress this message, include `message = FALSE` in the code chunk header.

| Characteristic | N = 9,2541 |
| --- | --- |
| Age in years at screening | 34 (26) |
| sex |  |
| Male | 4,557 (49%) |
| Female | 4,697 (51%) |
| Race/ethnicity |  |
| Non-Hispanic White | 3,150 (34%) |
| Mexican American | 1,367 (15%) |
| Non-Hispanic Black | 2,115 (23%) |
| Other Hispanic | 820 (8.9%) |
| Other Race | 1,802 (19%) |
| Overall Educational Attainment |  |
| Less than high school | 2,055 (26%) |
| Less than 5th grade | 1,142 (15%) |
| High school or GED | 1,480 (19%) |
| More than high school | 3,185 (41%) |
| Unknown | 1,392 |
| Red blood cell count (million cells/uL) | 4.73 (0.48) |
| Unknown | 1,726 |
| White blood cell count (1000 cells/uL) | 7.38 (5.11) |
| Unknown | 1,726 |
| Lymphocyte number (1000 cells/uL) | 2.50 (4.32) |
| Unknown | 1,731 |
| Segmented neutrophils num (1000 cell/uL) | 4.03 (1.73) |
| Unknown | 1,731 |
| Segmented neutrophils num (1000 cell/uL) | 1.88 (1.15) |
| Unknown | 1,731 |
| Iron frozen, Serum (ug/dL) | 86 (37) |
| Unknown | 3,332 |
| iron\_status |  |
| Deficient | 1,376 (23%) |
| Excessive | 142 (2.4%) |
| Normal | 4,404 (74%) |
| Unknown | 3,332 |
| Arsenic, Total - Urine (ug/L) | 16 (64) |
| Unknown | 6,462 |
| Blood cadmium (ug/L) | 0.37 (0.50) |
| Unknown | 1,741 |
| Blood lead (ug/dL) | 1.08 (1.29) |
| Unknown | 2,370 |
| Cotinine, Serum (ng/mL) | 40 (112) |
| Unknown | 2,153 |
| 1Mean (SD); n (%) | |

### Filter, order, bivariate descriptive statistics

# Ordering data

# Look at the current order of rows  
head(nhanes)

## SEQN RIASEX sex RIDAGEYR age\_groups RIDRETH1 race\_eth INDFMPIR  
## 1 93703 2 Female 2 [0,16] 5 Other Race 5.00  
## 2 93704 1 Male 2 [0,16] 3 Non-Hispanic White 5.00  
## 3 93705 2 Female 66 (64,80] 4 Non-Hispanic Black 0.82  
## 4 93706 1 Male 18 (16,32] 5 Other Race NA  
## 5 93707 1 Male 13 [0,16] 5 Other Race 1.88  
## 6 93708 2 Female 66 (64,80] 5 Other Race 1.63  
## DMDEDUC3 DMDEDUC2 education\_youth education\_adult  
## 1 NA NA <NA> <NA>  
## 2 NA NA <NA> <NA>  
## 3 NA 2 <NA> Less than high school  
## 4 15 NA More than high school <NA>  
## 5 6 NA Less than high school <NA>  
## 6 NA 1 <NA> Less than high school  
## education SDMVSTRA SDMVPSU LBXRBCSI LBXWBCSI LBDLYMNO LBDNENO  
## 1 <NA> 145 2 NA NA NA NA  
## 2 <NA> 143 1 4.25 7.4 3.5 3.2  
## 3 Less than high school 145 2 5.48 8.6 3.4 4.2  
## 4 More than high school 134 2 5.24 6.1 1.5 3.7  
## 5 Less than high school 138 1 5.02 11.2 4.2 6.1  
## 6 Less than high school 138 2 4.59 6.0 1.9 3.6  
## nlr LBXIRN iron\_status URXUAS LBXBCD LBXBPB LBXCOT cut\_groups  
## 1 NA NA <NA> NA NA NA NA [0,8]  
## 2 0.9142857 NA <NA> NA 0.07 NA NA [0,8]  
## 3 1.2352941 92 Normal NA 0.24 2.98 0.028 (62,80]  
## 4 2.4666667 164 Normal NA 0.21 0.74 0.138 (8,20]  
## 5 1.4523810 91 Normal 5.09 0.14 0.39 0.555 (8,20]  
## 6 1.8947368 90 Normal 24.07 0.73 1.53 0.011 (62,80]

# Order by age and then sex  
nhanes %>%  
 arrange(RIDAGEYR, sex) %>%  
 head()

## SEQN RIASEX sex RIDAGEYR age\_groups RIDRETH1 race\_eth INDFMPIR  
## 1 93748 1 Male 0 [0,16] 1 Mexican American 2.79  
## 2 93786 1 Male 0 [0,16] 4 Non-Hispanic Black 0.52  
## 3 93854 1 Male 0 [0,16] 3 Non-Hispanic White 3.67  
## 4 93865 1 Male 0 [0,16] 3 Non-Hispanic White 3.47  
## 5 93936 1 Male 0 [0,16] 3 Non-Hispanic White 3.74  
## 6 93962 1 Male 0 [0,16] 3 Non-Hispanic White 5.00  
## DMDEDUC3 DMDEDUC2 education\_youth education\_adult education SDMVSTRA SDMVPSU  
## 1 NA NA <NA> <NA> <NA> 142 2  
## 2 NA NA <NA> <NA> <NA> 147 1  
## 3 NA NA <NA> <NA> <NA> 143 1  
## 4 NA NA <NA> <NA> <NA> 135 1  
## 5 NA NA <NA> <NA> <NA> 145 1  
## 6 NA NA <NA> <NA> <NA> 145 1  
## LBXRBCSI LBXWBCSI LBDLYMNO LBDNENO nlr LBXIRN iron\_status URXUAS LBXBCD  
## 1 NA NA NA NA NA NA <NA> NA NA  
## 2 NA NA NA NA NA NA <NA> NA NA  
## 3 NA NA NA NA NA NA <NA> NA NA  
## 4 NA NA NA NA NA NA <NA> NA NA  
## 5 NA NA NA NA NA NA <NA> NA NA  
## 6 NA NA NA NA NA NA <NA> NA NA  
## LBXBPB LBXCOT cut\_groups  
## 1 NA NA [0,8]  
## 2 NA NA [0,8]  
## 3 NA NA [0,8]  
## 4 NA NA [0,8]  
## 5 NA NA [0,8]  
## 6 NA NA [0,8]

# Descending order by age and then sex  
nhanes %>%  
 arrange(desc(RIDAGEYR, sex)) %>%  
 head()

## SEQN RIASEX sex RIDAGEYR age\_groups RIDRETH1 race\_eth INDFMPIR  
## 1 93768 1 Male 80 (64,80] 3 Non-Hispanic White 3.04  
## 2 93785 2 Female 80 (64,80] 3 Non-Hispanic White 5.00  
## 3 93800 2 Female 80 (64,80] 3 Non-Hispanic White 2.80  
## 4 93816 2 Female 80 (64,80] 2 Other Hispanic 0.00  
## 5 93869 1 Male 80 (64,80] 3 Non-Hispanic White 1.49  
## 6 93892 2 Female 80 (64,80] 3 Non-Hispanic White 1.65  
## DMDEDUC3 DMDEDUC2 education\_youth education\_adult education  
## 1 NA 3 <NA> High school or GED High school or GED  
## 2 NA 5 <NA> More than high school More than high school  
## 3 NA 5 <NA> More than high school More than high school  
## 4 NA 1 <NA> Less than high school Less than high school  
## 5 NA 5 <NA> More than high school More than high school  
## 6 NA 3 <NA> High school or GED High school or GED  
## SDMVSTRA SDMVPSU LBXRBCSI LBXWBCSI LBDLYMNO LBDNENO nlr LBXIRN  
## 1 139 2 4.64 5.9 1.6 3.5 2.187500 64  
## 2 135 2 4.12 6.9 1.7 4.4 2.588235 67  
## 3 134 1 4.52 6.9 1.1 5.1 4.636364 99  
## 4 134 1 NA NA NA NA NA NA  
## 5 134 1 4.10 6.7 1.0 4.9 4.900000 105  
## 6 143 2 4.99 9.3 2.7 5.9 2.185185 53  
## iron\_status URXUAS LBXBCD LBXBPB LBXCOT cut\_groups  
## 1 Normal NA 0.12 1.65 0.011 (62,80]  
## 2 Normal NA 0.37 0.90 0.011 (62,80]  
## 3 Normal NA 0.54 1.76 0.011 (62,80]  
## 4 <NA> NA NA NA NA (62,80]  
## 5 Normal 3.26 0.17 2.92 0.019 (62,80]  
## 6 Deficient NA 0.20 1.16 0.011 (62,80]

# Filter rows of the dataset

# Practice filtering: Keep only the female participants  
table(nhanes$sex) # What do you expect?

##   
## Male Female   
## 4557 4697

nhanes\_subset <- nhanes %>%  
 filter(sex == "Female")  
dim(nhanes\_subset) # What do you get?

## [1] 4697 27

# Keep only the participants who are iron deficient and older than 60 years using filter()  
table(nhanes$iron\_status, nhanes$RIDAGEYR >= 60) # What do you expect?

##   
## FALSE TRUE  
## Deficient 1000 376  
## Excessive 112 30  
## Normal 2915 1489

nhanes\_subset <- nhanes %>%  
 filter(iron\_status == "Deficient" & RIDAGEYR >= 60)  
dim(nhanes\_subset) # What do you get?

## [1] 376 27

# Now can calculate univariate descriptive statistics on the subset datasets

# Calculate bivariate descriptive statistics

# Calculating statistics by groups - tidyverse  
# Note: good practice to add ungroup() after using it to avoid the dataset staying grouped  
nhanes %>%  
 group\_by(sex) %>%  
 summarise(age\_min = min(RIDAGEYR),  
 age\_25\_quart = quantile(RIDAGEYR, probs = 0.25),  
 age\_mean = mean(RIDAGEYR),  
 age\_median = median(RIDAGEYR),  
 age\_75\_quart = quantile(RIDAGEYR, probs = 0.75),  
 age\_iqr = IQR(RIDAGEYR),  
 age\_max = max(RIDAGEYR)) %>%  
 ungroup()

## # A tibble: 2 × 8  
## sex age\_min age\_25\_quart age\_mean age\_median age\_75\_quart age\_iqr age\_max  
## <fct> <int> <dbl> <dbl> <int> <dbl> <dbl> <int>  
## 1 Male 0 10 34.1 30 58 48 80  
## 2 Female 0 11 34.5 32 57 46 80

# Calculate bivariate descriptive statistics on categorical variables

# Base R method  
table(nhanes$race\_eth, nhanes$sex)

##   
## Male Female  
## Non-Hispanic White 1583 1567  
## Mexican American 648 719  
## Non-Hispanic Black 1032 1083  
## Other Hispanic 400 420  
## Other Race 894 908

# Tidyverse method  
nhanes %>%   
 count(race\_eth, sex) %>%  
 mutate(percent = n / sum(n) \* 100)

## race\_eth sex n percent  
## 1 Non-Hispanic White Male 1583 17.106116  
## 2 Non-Hispanic White Female 1567 16.933218  
## 3 Mexican American Male 648 7.002377  
## 4 Mexican American Female 719 7.769613  
## 5 Non-Hispanic Black Male 1032 11.151934  
## 6 Non-Hispanic Black Female 1083 11.703047  
## 7 Other Hispanic Male 400 4.322455  
## 8 Other Hispanic Female 420 4.538578  
## 9 Other Race Male 894 9.660687  
## 10 Other Race Female 908 9.811973

# Check your understanding!

Calculate the bivariate descriptive statistics between the iron status and age group variables: iron\_status and age\_groups \* Start by creating a new r code chunk \* Identify the types of variables to determine the descriptive statistics to calculate \* Try calculating them!

## Bivariate descriptive statistics, publication ready table

# Bivariate table by sex using gtsummary - will take about 5 seconds to run  
bivar\_nhanes <- nhanes %>%  
 select(RIDAGEYR,   
 sex,   
 race\_eth,  
 education,  
 INDFMPIR,  
 LBXRBCSI,  
 LBXWBCSI,  
 LBDLYMNO,  
 LBDNENO,  
 nlr,  
 LBXIRN,  
 iron\_status,  
 URXUAS,  
 LBXBCD,  
 LBXBPB,  
 LBXCOT) %>%  
 tbl\_summary(by = sex, #stratify by sex  
 label = list(RIDAGEYR ~ "Age (years)", #update the variable names  
 race\_eth ~ "Race/Ethnicity",  
 INDFMPIR ~ "Poverty-Income Ratio",  
 LBXRBCSI ~ "Red Blood Cell Count (million cells/uL)",  
 LBXIRN ~ "Iron (ug/dL)",  
 iron\_status ~ "Iron Status",  
 nlr ~ "Neutrophil:Lymphocyte Ratio"),  
 statistic = list(all\_continuous() ~ "{mean} ({sd})", #use mean and standard deviation for continuous variables  
 all\_categorical() ~ "{n} ({p}%)"), #use count and percentage for categorical variables  
 digits = list(all\_categorical() ~ c(0, 1), #adds no decimal places to counts and one decimal to percentages  
 all\_continuous() ~ 1), #adds one decimal place to mean and sd values  
 missing\_text = "Missing (n)"  
 ) %>%  
 add\_p() %>% #compares male vs female, does not include overall in p-value calculation  
 add\_overall() %>% #adds column with non-stratified summary statistics  
 modify\_header(label ~ "\*\*Variable\*\*") %>% #the asterisks bold the label  
 modify\_spanning\_header(c("stat\_1", "stat\_2") ~ "\*\*Sex\*\*") %>%  
 bold\_labels()  
  
#View table  
bivar\_nhanes

## Table printed with {flextable}, not {gt}. Learn why at  
## http://www.danieldsjoberg.com/gtsummary/articles/rmarkdown.html  
## To suppress this message, include `message = FALSE` in the code chunk header.

|  | | Sex | |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | Overall, N = 9,2541 | Male, N = 4,5571 | Female, N = 4,6971 | p-value2 |
| **Age (years)** | 34.3 (25.5) | 34.1 (25.8) | 34.5 (25.3) | 0.3 |
| **Race/Ethnicity** |  |  |  | 0.5 |
| Non-Hispanic White | 3,150 (34.0%) | 1,583 (34.7%) | 1,567 (33.4%) |  |
| Mexican American | 1,367 (14.8%) | 648 (14.2%) | 719 (15.3%) |  |
| Non-Hispanic Black | 2,115 (22.9%) | 1,032 (22.6%) | 1,083 (23.1%) |  |
| Other Hispanic | 820 (8.9%) | 400 (8.8%) | 420 (8.9%) |  |
| Other Race | 1,802 (19.5%) | 894 (19.6%) | 908 (19.3%) |  |
| **education** |  |  |  | 0.004 |
| Less than high school | 2,055 (26.1%) | 1,050 (27.3%) | 1,005 (25.0%) |  |
| Less than 5th grade | 1,142 (14.5%) | 570 (14.8%) | 572 (14.2%) |  |
| High school or GED | 1,480 (18.8%) | 745 (19.4%) | 735 (18.3%) |  |
| More than high school | 3,185 (40.5%) | 1,480 (38.5%) | 1,705 (42.4%) |  |
| Missing (n) | 1,392 | 712 | 680 |  |
| **Poverty-Income Ratio** | 2.4 (1.6) | 2.4 (1.6) | 2.4 (1.6) | 0.073 |
| Missing (n) | 1,231 | 618 | 613 |  |
| **Red Blood Cell Count (million cells/uL)** | 4.7 (0.5) | 4.9 (0.5) | 4.6 (0.4) | <0.001 |
| Missing (n) | 1,726 | 885 | 841 |  |
| **White blood cell count (1000 cells/uL)** | 7.4 (5.1) | 7.3 (2.5) | 7.5 (6.7) | 0.002 |
| Missing (n) | 1,726 | 885 | 841 |  |
| **Lymphocyte number (1000 cells/uL)** | 2.5 (4.3) | 2.4 (1.6) | 2.6 (5.8) | <0.001 |
| Missing (n) | 1,731 | 886 | 845 |  |
| **Segmented neutrophils num (1000 cell/uL)** | 4.0 (1.7) | 4.0 (1.7) | 4.1 (1.8) | <0.001 |
| Missing (n) | 1,731 | 886 | 845 |  |
| **Neutrophil:Lymphocyte Ratio** | 1.9 (1.2) | 1.9 (1.2) | 1.9 (1.1) | 0.3 |
| Missing (n) | 1,731 | 886 | 845 |  |
| **Iron (ug/dL)** | 86.3 (36.7) | 93.8 (35.9) | 79.1 (36.0) | <0.001 |
| Missing (n) | 3,332 | 1,683 | 1,649 |  |
| **Iron Status** |  |  |  | <0.001 |
| Deficient | 1,376 (23.2%) | 427 (14.9%) | 949 (31.1%) |  |
| Excessive | 142 (2.4%) | 91 (3.2%) | 51 (1.7%) |  |
| Normal | 4,404 (74.4%) | 2,356 (82.0%) | 2,048 (67.2%) |  |
| Missing (n) | 3,332 | 1,683 | 1,649 |  |
| **Arsenic, Total - Urine (ug/L)** | 16.2 (64.3) | 14.6 (32.0) | 17.8 (84.7) | <0.001 |
| Missing (n) | 6,462 | 3,180 | 3,282 |  |
| **Blood cadmium (ug/L)** | 0.4 (0.5) | 0.3 (0.4) | 0.4 (0.6) | <0.001 |
| Missing (n) | 1,741 | 891 | 850 |  |
| **Blood lead (ug/dL)** | 1.1 (1.3) | 1.3 (1.6) | 0.9 (0.9) | <0.001 |
| Missing (n) | 2,370 | 1,207 | 1,163 |  |
| **Cotinine, Serum (ng/mL)** | 40.4 (111.6) | 52.5 (128.0) | 28.9 (92.0) | <0.001 |
| Missing (n) | 2,153 | 1,102 | 1,051 |  |
| 1Mean (SD); n (%) | | | | |
| 2Wilcoxon rank sum test; Pearson's Chi-squared test | | | | |

# Save the table as a Word document - some formatting such as bold headers will be lost  
bivar\_nhanes %>%  
 as\_flex\_table() %>%  
 save\_as\_docx(path = here("summary\_stats\_table.docx")) #Export the table to Word using flextable package

# Missing data, date variables, for loops

# Do any of our variables have missing values?

# How many participants have complete data on all variables?  
nhanes %>%  
 drop\_na() %>% #exclude any participants with missing data  
 dim() #what are the dimensions after excluding missing data?

## [1] 0 27

# What variables have the most missing data?  
summary(nhanes)

## SEQN RIASEX sex RIDAGEYR age\_groups   
## Min. : 93703 Min. :1.000 Male :4557 Min. : 0.00 [0,16] :3250   
## 1st Qu.: 96016 1st Qu.:1.000 Female:4697 1st Qu.:11.00 (16,32]:1519   
## Median : 98330 Median :2.000 Median :31.00 (32,48]:1349   
## Mean : 98330 Mean :1.508 Mean :34.33 (48,64]:1636   
## 3rd Qu.:100643 3rd Qu.:2.000 3rd Qu.:58.00 (64,80]:1500   
## Max. :102956 Max. :2.000 Max. :80.00   
##   
## RIDRETH1 race\_eth INDFMPIR DMDEDUC3   
## Min. :1.000 Non-Hispanic White:3150 Min. :0.000 Min. : 0.00   
## 1st Qu.:3.000 Mexican American :1367 1st Qu.:1.040 1st Qu.: 3.00   
## Median :3.000 Non-Hispanic Black:2115 Median :1.920 Median : 6.00   
## Mean :3.234 Other Hispanic : 820 Mean :2.376 Mean : 6.35   
## 3rd Qu.:4.000 Other Race :1802 3rd Qu.:3.690 3rd Qu.: 9.00   
## Max. :5.000 Max. :5.000 Max. :66.00   
## NA's :1231 NA's :6948   
## DMDEDUC2 education\_youth education\_adult   
## Min. :1.000 Length:9254 Length:9254   
## 1st Qu.:3.000 Class :character Class :character   
## Median :4.000 Mode :character Mode :character   
## Mean :3.526   
## 3rd Qu.:4.000   
## Max. :9.000   
## NA's :3685   
## education SDMVSTRA SDMVPSU LBXRBCSI   
## Less than high school:2055 Min. :134 Min. :1.000 Min. :2.320   
## Less than 5th grade :1142 1st Qu.:137 1st Qu.:1.000 1st Qu.:4.420   
## High school or GED :1480 Median :141 Median :2.000 Median :4.710   
## More than high school:3185 Mean :141 Mean :1.518 Mean :4.734   
## NA's :1392 3rd Qu.:145 3rd Qu.:2.000 3rd Qu.:5.030   
## Max. :148 Max. :2.000 Max. :7.840   
## NA's :1726   
## LBXWBCSI LBDLYMNO LBDNENO nlr   
## Min. : 1.900 Min. : 0.400 Min. : 0.400 Min. : 0.0933   
## 1st Qu.: 5.800 1st Qu.: 1.800 1st Qu.: 2.800 1st Qu.: 1.1797   
## Median : 7.000 Median : 2.300 Median : 3.800 Median : 1.6667   
## Mean : 7.383 Mean : 2.502 Mean : 4.035 Mean : 1.8839   
## 3rd Qu.: 8.500 3rd Qu.: 2.900 3rd Qu.: 4.900 3rd Qu.: 2.3077   
## Max. :400.000 Max. :358.800 Max. :35.200 Max. :21.5000   
## NA's :1726 NA's :1731 NA's :1731 NA's :1731   
## LBXIRN iron\_status URXUAS LBXBCD   
## Min. : 11.00 Deficient:1376 Min. : 0.16 Min. : 0.0700   
## 1st Qu.: 61.00 Excessive: 142 1st Qu.: 3.10 1st Qu.: 0.1200   
## Median : 82.00 Normal :4404 Median : 6.09 Median : 0.2200   
## Mean : 86.25 NA's :3332 Mean : 16.25 Mean : 0.3736   
## 3rd Qu.:106.00 3rd Qu.: 12.23 3rd Qu.: 0.4200   
## Max. :481.00 Max. :2802.29 Max. :13.0300   
## NA's :3332 NA's :6462 NA's :1741   
## LBXBPB LBXCOT cut\_groups   
## Min. : 0.050 Min. : 0.011 [0,8] :1904   
## 1st Qu.: 0.460 1st Qu.: 0.011 (8,20] :1857   
## Median : 0.760 Median : 0.032 (20,42]:1868   
## Mean : 1.084 Mean : 40.370 (42,62]:1884   
## 3rd Qu.: 1.300 3rd Qu.: 0.567 (62,80]:1741   
## Max. :42.480 Max. :1620.000   
## NA's :2370 NA's :2153

# Check function default settings for handling missing values

### How do functions handle missing values?  
  
#calculate summary statistics on iron  
summary(nhanes$LBXIRN)

## Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max. NA's   
## 11.00 61.00 82.00 86.25 106.00 481.00 3332

#calculate the mean of iron  
mean(nhanes$LBXIRN)

## [1] NA

mean(nhanes$LBXIRN, na.rm = TRUE)

## [1] 86.25464

#note the na.omit - remove all rows that include NAs  
mean(na.omit(nhanes$LBXIRN))

## [1] 86.25464

#calculate a correlation between age and iron concentration  
cor(nhanes$RIDAGEYR, nhanes$LBXIRN)

## [1] NA

cor(nhanes$RIDAGEYR, nhanes$LBXIRN, use="complete.obs")

## [1] -0.01858113

# Try compiling results with a for loop

# Filter to the numeric variables, we'll be calculating numeric descriptive statistics  
nhanes\_numeric <- nhanes %>%  
 select\_if(is.numeric)  
  
# First prep the output dataset - set up blank columns  
out <- data.frame(matrix(nrow = ncol(nhanes\_numeric), ncol = 3))  
  
# Set the column names for the dataframe  
colnames(out) <- c("variable", "mean", "sd")  
  
# Pull the column names from nhanes and set them as the values for the first column  
out[, 1] <- colnames(nhanes\_numeric)  
  
# Then initiate the loop  
for (i in 1:ncol(nhanes\_numeric)) {  
 out[i, 2] <- round(mean(as.numeric(nhanes\_numeric[, i]), na.rm = TRUE), digits = 2)  
 out[i, 3] <- round(sd(as.numeric(nhanes\_numeric[, i]), na.rm = TRUE), digits = 2)  
}  
out

## variable mean sd  
## 1 SEQN 98329.50 2671.54  
## 2 RIASEX 1.51 0.50  
## 3 RIDAGEYR 34.33 25.50  
## 4 RIDRETH1 3.23 1.28  
## 5 INDFMPIR 2.38 1.60  
## 6 DMDEDUC3 6.35 5.84  
## 7 DMDEDUC2 3.53 1.24  
## 8 SDMVSTRA 140.97 4.20  
## 9 SDMVPSU 1.52 0.50  
## 10 LBXRBCSI 4.73 0.48  
## 11 LBXWBCSI 7.38 5.11  
## 12 LBDLYMNO 2.50 4.32  
## 13 LBDNENO 4.03 1.73  
## 14 nlr 1.88 1.15  
## 15 LBXIRN 86.25 36.73  
## 16 URXUAS 16.24 64.32  
## 17 LBXBCD 0.37 0.50  
## 18 LBXBPB 1.08 1.29  
## 19 LBXCOT 40.37 111.60

# Date and Time objects

# Paste function

# create some dates to use in this exercise  
day <- c("1", "12", "13", "2")  
month <- c("1", "07", "08", "11")  
year <- c("1970","1980", "2000", "1959")  
  
# combine (paste) two or more variables that are parts of date  
birth\_days\_chr <- paste(month, day, year, sep = "/")  
str(birth\_days\_chr)

## chr [1:4] "1/1/1970" "07/12/1980" "08/13/2000" "11/2/1959"

# Input date information as character, convert to date format

# convert to dates  
birth\_days\_date <- as.Date(birth\_days\_chr, format = "%m/%d/%Y")  
str(birth\_days\_date)

## Date[1:4], format: "1970-01-01" "1980-07-12" "2000-08-13" "1959-11-02"

as.numeric(birth\_days\_date)

## [1] 0 3845 11182 -3713

birth\_days\_month <- format(birth\_days\_date, "%b %d, %Y")  
birth\_days\_month

## [1] "Jan 01, 1970" "Jul 12, 1980" "Aug 13, 2000" "Nov 02, 1959"

# day of the week  
format(birth\_days\_date, "%a-%d%b%y")

## [1] "Thu-01Jan70" "Sat-12Jul80" "Sun-13Aug00" "Mon-02Nov59"

weekdays(birth\_days\_date)

## [1] "Thursday" "Saturday" "Sunday" "Monday"

# Calculate age as of today’s date

date\_today <- Sys.Date() # Sys.time or Sys.Date: Current time/Date  
date\_today

## [1] "2022-01-16"

current\_age <- (date\_today - birth\_days\_date) / 365.25  
current\_age

## Time differences in days  
## [1] 52.04107 41.51403 21.42642 62.20671

current\_age <- trunc(as.numeric(current\_age))  
  
  
# create data frame  
bd <- data.frame(Character = birth\_days\_chr, Standard\_Date = birth\_days\_date, Numeric\_Date = as.numeric(birth\_days\_date), Age = current\_age)  
bd

## Character Standard\_Date Numeric\_Date Age  
## 1 1/1/1970 1970-01-01 0 52  
## 2 07/12/1980 1980-07-12 3845 41  
## 3 08/13/2000 2000-08-13 11182 21  
## 4 11/2/1959 1959-11-02 -3713 62

# Remember to save your R script!

# To exit R

# q()  
## if you close R, you will be asked to save your workspace image